

# FORMER GERMAN CHANCELLOR BETHMANN HOLLWEG IS DEAD

Originator of the Famous Reference to Treaty With Belgium as a "Scrap of Paper"—Had Asked the Allied and Associated Powers to Place Him on Trial Instead of the Former Kaiser—Was Forced Out of Office by Militarists, Headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former imperial chancellor, died peacefully after a brief illness on his estate at Hohenlinow, near Berlin.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg was apparently in good health until Wednesday. He spent Christmas as usual with his family, but contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. His condition gradually became steadily worse and his private physician was summoned from Berlin but the former chancellor had already become unconscious and died at 11:30 a. m. on Monday, dying late Saturday night.

His wife died in 1914 and he left his eldest son in the war. He is survived by a daughter, a son, a daughter-in-law, the secretary of the Prussian legation at Munich, and a son, Felix, a student at Berlin.

During the last of his frequent visits to Berlin, in mid-November, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg was seen walking in Unter den Linden, but the once stalwart figure was noticeably thinner and more frail.

He was recognized in the stopped figure and caregivers face the former imperial chancellor.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg recently concluded his last will and testament.

Rank, which would prove fatal.

So, we were forced to disregard the British and Belgian press and Belgian governments. We shall try to make good the injustice we have committed as soon as our military goal has been reached.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg was a member of Germany from July 14, 1893, to July 14, 1917. He was succeeded in the office of foreign minister by Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, an appointee of the former chancellor.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg was forced out of office through the efforts of the military ministry of Hinzpeter and Ludendorff, largely because of his "policy of paper" statement and his admission that the German invasion of Belgium was unjustified.

On several occasions issued statements blaming the militarists for the war, these appearing in 1916 and 1917, while in the latter year he was forced to resign and declared that England alone was responsible.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg received the attention of the world press in June, 1919, when he formally asked the allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former kaiser.

Among the latest prominent activities

Of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in international affairs and German national life. He was a member of the Reichstag before national assembly committees in representing responsibility for the war. He was a member of the Reichstag who originally opposed the submarine warfare and had issued warnings not to underestimate America's strength in the conflict.

One of the most famous utterances during the war was his statement in the Reichstag in 1915:

His national activities before 1914 were marked by his strong opposition to democracy. He was a member of the Reichstag who sharply outspoken in his defiance of socialism and he rejected any move to make Germany a republic. He was a member of the Reichstag who was responsible to the reichstag. In the early stages of the war, however, he became known as a member of the Reichstag who reports from Geneva said he was credited in diplomatic circles there as being at the head of the German government.

"I found the chancellor very much agitated," said Sir Edward afterwards, writing of the interview. "His excellency at once began a harangue, which lasted about twenty minutes." He said the German government was terrible to a degree. Just for a word—'neutrality'—a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper.

"He said that as a kindred nation, which desired nothing more than to be friends with her."

derstood the chancellor's inability to comprehend the British action, but that Great Britain attached importance to the "scrap of paper" because it bore his signature.

of paper; because it bore her signature as well as that of Germany. "I was very disappointed," Luxembourg said, "and perhaps have also found it necessary to enter Belgium territory," he said on Aug. 4, 1914. "That is contrary to international law. We know, however, that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait; we could not as well."

**LABOR MEN PROTEST THE TRADE BLOCKADE OF RUSSIA**

New York, Jan. 2.—Protests against the trade blockade of Russia, the appointment of Ludwig C. A. Martens, "special ambassador" to the United States and a demand for opening of commercial relations with his government were expressed in resolutions passed at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden this afternoon.

while the import trade increased \$80,000,000. Foreign exports, which reached the

te, the Civil Liberties Union and the Soviet Russia Medical Relief Committee. Timothy Hainy, president of the International Association of Stationary and Eccentric Firemen, presided.

United States Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, Frank P. Walsh, lawyer, and Harriet Stanton Blatch, of the emergency committee, presided at the Johnson of the International Association of Machinists were speakers.

"Completely and unrestricted" relations between all peoples of the world in trade with her, the establishment of cable, post and wireless communication and the right to travel between the United States and Russia were demanded in the resolutions.

Gold and silver imports in 1920 equalled the 1919 record over ten-fold, the figure being, 1919, \$242,235,616 against \$23,216, in the year 1919.

Foreign commerce yielded duties in 1920 which totaled \$223,686,576, who registers a substantial gain over the previous in 1919, which amounted to \$174,557. The average custom-house receipts aggregated \$4,038,198, the same year as compared with \$1,649,232 of preceding year.

**MARSHALL TOWN REPORTS**

**HADRING TALKED OVER  
CABINET APPOINTMENTS**

Marlon, O. Jan. 8.—Cabinet appointments were talked over by President-elect Harding and his staff at a long conference here today with Harry M. Daugherty, of Columbus, his pre-convention manager and one of his principal advisers in shaping the policies of his administration.

No announcement was made, and there was no probability of one, that the president-elect had decided to accept the

ly would be made. The general indication here has been that the names of two or three of the cabinet members

During the coming week, the president-elect will continue his canvass of the legislative situation, with a particular view

ations to the lowest point consistent with a safe defense policy. Among his conferees of tomorrow will be Senator Curtis of Kansas, republican, chief of the

**WANT U. S. SUPERVISION OF  
COMING ELECTIONS IN CU**

Washington, Jan. 2.—Expectation was that the United States will grant their request that it supervise the presidential election in the "neutral zone" between the presidential election of last November and the presidential election of next November was expressed in a joint statement here today by Dr. Fernando Ortiz, president of the Cuban house of representatives.

The only Americans in the city were

Two Junior Red Cross nurses, Miss Nora Ruddy of St. Louis and Miss Winifred Warren of Chicago, both were reported safe. They immediately took charge of the medical supplies and the Red Cross is sending supplies from the Adriatic coast. The organization also is furnishing tents which are urgently needed because of the severe weather.